



Research to Practice: Impacts and Outcomes

What We Know About Out of School and Expanded Learning Opportunities

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Sources for Learning



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AND

Durlak & Weisberg's 2010 Meta-analysis of 49 reports of 73 programs

- Project Exploration (Chicago, IL)
- Citizen Schools (Boston, MA)
- Wisconsin 21st Century Community Learning Centers
- The Beacon Community Centers Middle School Initiative (New York, NY)
- Texas 21st Century Community Learning Centers
- Fort Worth After School Program (Fort Worth, TX)
- New Jersey After 3

Methods and Results

10-year retrospective study of Project Exploration (Chicago, IL) surveying 30 percent of 259 alumni, 85 percent of which were from low-income families

Project Exploration (Chicago, IL)

95 percent of participants **graduated high school**
with **60 percent** enrollment in a **4-year college**
85 percent were from **low income families**



Methods and Results

8-year evaluation of Citizen Schools (Boston, MA) academic outcomes in high school of former middle school participants

Citizen Schools
(Boston, MA)

3x the number of students
graduated from top-tier high schools
compared to students not in the program



Methods and Results

Evaluation of 44,483 students who participated in Wisconsin's 21st Century Community Learning Centers during the 2008-2009 school year

**Wisconsin 21st
Century Community
Learning Centers**

69 percent of regular attendees
increased academic performance
with **40 percent** increasing their grades in math &
42 percent increasing their grades in language arts



Methods and Results

Study of middle school participants in the Beacon Initiative (New York, NY)
which serves over 21,000 middle school students



The Beacon Community
Centers Middle School
Initiative
(New York, NY)

80 percent of students
finished homework more often
and **75 percent** received **better grades**

Methods and Results

Evaluation of the Texas 21st Century Community Learning Centers program during the 2007-2008 academic year



Adam Dick, Sherman High School, Sherman ISD

Texas 21st Century
Community Learning
Centers

Youth who attended math-focused activities
were **significantly more likely to pass** the
math portion of the Texas Assessment of
Knowledge Skills

Methods and Results

4-year examination of the influence of New Jersey After 3 initiative on the availability and quality of afterschool programs, including improvement outcomes of 15,000+ participating youth



Dedicated to expanding
afterschool opportunities
for New Jersey's kids

New Jersey After 3

75 percent of participants were **at or above**
grade level in their ability to **draw**
conclusions, spell, identify the main idea
of a reading, technological skill,
and oral communication

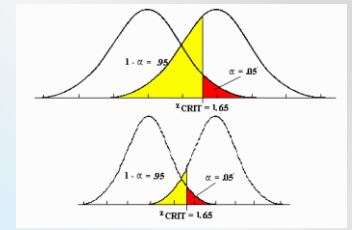
$$\text{score is } \hat{y} = b_0 + b_1x$$

$$= 3.169 \cdot 3.22 \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{n(x_0 - \bar{x})^2}{n(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)^2}}$$

Meta-Analysis

- Durlak, J. A., Weissberg, R.P.& Pachan, M. (2010). *American Journal of Community Psychology*
- Meta-analysis of 49 reports of 73 programs
- Evaluated studies for evidence that programs offered SAFE programming
- Sequential and Active activities with Focused and Explicit content – SAFE
- Used effect sizes as the benchmark
- Effect size quantifies the difference between two groups
- Effect size emphasizes the size of the difference
- Does not confound with sample size
- Has many advantages over the use of tests of statistical significance alone.

Benchmark: Effect Sizes



- Effect sizes provide a standard metric that can be used as benchmarks
- d = proportion of a standard deviation of change in the outcome associated with a treatment
- Aspirin on heart disease, $d = .03$
 - Class size reductions on math achievement, $d = .23$
 - School-based substance abuse prevention programs on drug & alcohol use, $d = .09$

Results

Outcomes	# of Studies	Overall Effect Size	Met SAFE Criteria	Did not meet SAFE criteria
Self-perceptions	22	.34	.35	.14
School bonding	28	.14	.26	.03
Positive social behaviors	35	.19	.30	.06
Problem behaviors	42	.18	.26	.07
Drug use	27	.11	.22	.03
School Achievement	20	.16	.31	.03
Grades	25	.11	.24	.05
School Attendance	20	.16	.31	.03



Conclusions

- Positive short-term effects of high quality programs on student academic & social outcomes
- Positive long-term effects of high quality programs on school attendance and task persistence
- Positive cumulative OSL effects for student grades, math achievement, and work habits
- Evidence of OSL activities eliminating the achievement gap in mathematics achievement

What Ongoing Study Supports



Outcomes:

- Meaningful concurrent & short-term effects
- Meaningful long-term effects

What makes a difference:

- Quality of programming
- Dosage (hours, days, weeks, months, years)
- Breadth of activities
- Types of activities

What You Can DO

- Gather data from the outset
 - Survey participants
 - Survey Parents
 - Survey Teachers
- Measure your grant stated outcomes of participants and non-participants
 - Grades
 - Attendance
 - Positive Social Behavior
 - Problem Behaviors
 - School Achievement
- Monitor your SAFE practices
 - Sequential and Active activities
 - Focused and Explicit content – SAFE



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